

III. *Descriptions of some new Butterflies from Tropical Africa.* BY HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

[Read March 6th, 1907.]

PLATE II.

Family SATYRIDÆ.

Ncocænnyra cooksoni, sp. nov. (Plate II, fig. 1.)

♂. Upper-side olivaceous-brown; the basal two-thirds rather darker and with a sinuous edging on the fore-wing. A clearly-defined submarginal dark line followed by a much more slender marginal line; cilia brown. Fore-wing with a large black subapical ocellus containing two clear white pupils placed one above the other and surrounded by a broad pale yellow iris. Hind-wing with two smaller black ocelli, each containing one white pupil and surrounded by a clear pale yellow iris placed between the lower median nervules close to the submarginal line. In a line with these and between the lower median nervule and the submedian nervure is a minute yellowish spot containing a central black dot.

The under-side differs only from the upper by the hind-wing having a sinuous dark median line from the costa to the abdominal margin, by the addition of a yellowish-ringed ocellus near the costa and also two small confluent yellow-ringed ocelli near the anal angle. Head, thorax, abdomen, legs and palpi, dark brown.

Expanse $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch.

Hab. KATANGA DISTRICT, S. E. CONGO FREE STATE, 3,000 ft. (*H. Cookson*), captured in April.

Type, Mus. Druce.

This species is distinguished from its allies by the position of the dark bands and by the pale yellow rings to the ocelli, those previously described having tawny or red rings. It is allied to *N. gregorii*, Butler,* *N. victoria*, Auriv.,† and *N. heckmanni*, Thureau.‡

* *Ncocænnyra gregorii*, Butl., P. Z. S. 1894, p. 560, Pl. XXXVI, fig. 2.

† „ *victoria*, Auriv., Rhop. Æthiopica, p. 72, Pl. I, fig. 4 (1898).

‡ „ *heckmanni*, Thureau, Berlin, Ent. Zeit. xlviii, p. 126, Pl. II, fig. 5 (1903).

Family LYCÆNIDÆ.

Telipna rogersi, sp. nov. (Plate II, fig. 2.)

♂. Upper-side : dull red, with the costa, cell, apex and outer margin of fore-wing and outer margin of hind-wing somewhat unevenly brownish-black. A dull red spot beyond the end of the cell on fore-wing, joining the red discal area. Two black spots on the disc, placed between the nervules close to the lower wall of the cell. Under-side brownish-black, thickly dusted with orange, especially towards the apex of the fore-wing and the outer-margin of the hind-wing. The inner margin and the lower portion of the disc of the fore-wing is reddish, and the two black discal spots of the fore-wing show faintly through. There are no spots as in *T. carnuta*, Hew. Antennæ black above, spotted with white below ; thorax, abdomen, palpi and legs reddish.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. BRITISH E. AFRICA. Type, Mus. Oxford.

Captured fourteen miles N.W. of Mombasa, Rabai, on Dec. 26th, by the Rev. K. St. Aubyn Rogers and presented by him to the Oxford Museum. Also in Mus. Druce: one specimen from the same source, kindly presented by Professor Poulton.

This insect is allied to *T. carnuta*, Hew.,* but has several points of distinction.

Mimacræa skoptoles, sp. nov. (Plate II, fig. 3.)

♀. Upper-side uniform reddish-orange, darkest along the upper wall of the cell of fore-wing, with broad blackish-brown apical and outer margins unevenly edged inwardly. Fore-wing: the costal margin narrowly blackish, a distinct black spot at the end of the cell and a narrow black streak along the upper wall of the cell reaching from the base for about two-thirds its length. A creamy white band, commencing near the costa in a small spot about half-way between the end of the cell and the apex and reaching to the upper median nervule, but broadest between the discoidal nervules. The nervules which cross this white band are of a faint orange hue, not black as in *M. marshalli*, Trimen. Hind-wing: the costal margin is unmarked, and the nervules show no indication of becoming black where they run into the dark border. The markings of the under-side show through, but very indistinctly.

* *Pentila carnuta*, Hew., Ent. Mon. Mag. x, p. 125 (1873).

Under-side: ground-colour pale yellowish, merging to rich orange-buff all over the cell of the fore-wing; an apical and outer-marginal border common to both wings, composed of large Λ -shaped black markings placed between the nervules. Fore-wing: a black spot at the end of, and two smaller ones in, the cell. The white band of the upper-side is reproduced and is inwardly bordered by a distinct black irregular patch. Hind-wing: the basal area, which is dusted with blackish scales, contains about ten distinct black spots which are irregularly distributed and which are individually ringed with pale yellow.

Head, thorax and abdomen blackish-brown above, yellowish below. Legs black with white spots. Antennæ black above, white-spotted below. Cilia of fore-wing black, white between the nervules on hind-wing on both surfaces.

Expanse 2 inch.

Hab. NIGERIA. Type, Mus. Druce.

This insect is perhaps most nearly allied to *Mimacræa gelinia*, Oberthur,* described from Usambara, but has many points of distinction. It is also allied to *M. poultoni*, Neave,† to which it bears considerable resemblance on the under-side, but it has the subapical band on the fore-wing white and differently placed.

Mimacræa neokoton, sp. nov. (Plate II, fig. 4.)

♀. Allied to the preceding species but the orange area on the upper-side is slightly more extensive and paler; the band crossing the fore-wing is pale orange (excepting the first spot on the costa, which is white) and differently placed and the black streak in the cell is absent. On the under-side the Λ -shaped marginal markings are smaller and less prominent, those at the apex of the fore-wing being absent, whilst the nervules between which they are wanting are faintly blackish as also are those on the discal area of the hind-wing. There is an extra black spot at the junction of the lower median nervule, and the abdomen is distinctly black-spotted along its whole length. Cilia black at the extremities of the nervules, white between, on both surfaces.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

* *Mimacræa (Liptena) gelinia*, Oberth., Études d'Ent. 17, p. 31, Pl. II, fig. 24 (1893).

† *Mimacræa poultoni*, Neave, Novitates Zoologicæ, v. xi, p. 337, Pl. I, fig. 18, ♂ (1904).

Type, Mus. Hope, Oxford.

Hab. S.E. RHODESIA: Melsetter, Gazaland.

Captured on Mount Chirinda, about 4,000 ft., in the forest, October 17th, by Mr. Guy Marshall, and presented by him to the museum.

Spindasis menelas, sp. nov. (Plate II, fig. 5.)

♀. Upper-side orange-yellow, with the base, costa, and outer margin of fore-wing, the base, costal, outer and anal margins of hind-wing dark brown. Fore-wing: the whole of the cell is dark brown excepting a small orange spot near the end. On the disc of the wing are two patches consisting apparently of two confluent brown spots placed one towards the apex, one about the middle. Hind-wing: two brown bars running from the costal border evenly and regularly into the orange area.

Under-side: ground-colour very pale yellow with rather broad and short silver bands and spots edged with black; a fine anteciliary black line common to both wings followed by a narrow submarginal line and beyond that a broader black line which is silvery towards the apex of the fore-wing and wholly silvery in the hind-wing.

The tails, which are long, are dark orange along their basal halves on both surfaces, the outer portions being black and the tips white.

The cilia on both surfaces are shining fuscous, those on the fore-wing being darkest. Head and thorax dark brown with two white streaks between the eyes. Abdomen brown above, pale-yellowish at each segment; yellow below.

Palpi pale yellow.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch.

Type, Mus. Druce.

Hab. N. NIGERIA: Afikpo (*Reddick*).

This species appears to be allied to *S. iza*, Hew.,* and *S. crustaria*, Holland.†

Hewitson described and figured a ♀, not a ♂, as stated. The upper surface of the ♂ is shot with opalescent blue.

Stugeta maria. (Plate II, fig. 6.)

Stugeta maria, Suffert. Deutch. Ent. Zeit. "Iris," xvii, p. 60, 1904.

I have figured a ♀ from the Bihe district, Angola.

* *Aphæus iza*, Hew., Ill. Diur. Lep. Lye. p. 62, Pl. XXV, fig. 5 (1865).

† *Aphæus crustaria*, Holland, Psyche 5, p. 430 (1890).

Epamera mermis. (Plate II, fig. 7.)

Epamera mermis. H. H. Druce, Anns. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvii, p. 285 (1896). P. Z. S. 1902, p. 117, Pl. XII, fig. 2, ♂.

♀. Upper-side. Fore-wing: discal area pure white, base and inner margin pale greyish-blue; costa, apex and outer margin blackish-brown. Hind-wing pale greyish-blue, greyer towards abdominal margin; costal margin blackish-brown outwardly edged with white, a submarginal row of irregular deep black patches from apex to anal angle. A black anteciliary line inwardly bordered by a white line. A black spot in the lobe, crowned by a bright orange patch. Tails black; cilia white. Bright orange between the eyes. Under-side as ♂ but black spots towards anal angle more extensive.

Hab. BRITISH E. AFRICA, Mombasa, Rabai.

Captured July 28th by the Rev. St. A. Rogers and presented by him to the Oxford Museum.

Epamera mirabilis. (Plate II, fig. 8.)

Epamera mirabilis, H. H. Druce, Anns. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7), vol. xi, p. 71 (1903).

Hab. SIERRA LEONE, W. AFRICA.

I have figured the type specimen of this interesting species which is an aberrant form of the genus, being without the row of hairs on the inner-margin of the hind-wing and also without the patch of differently placed scales on the large shining area of the hind-wing above.

Family HESPERIDÆ.

Kedestes rogersi, sp. nov. (Plate II, fig. 9 ♂, 10 ♀.)

♂. Allied to *K. macomo*, Trimen.* Upper-side dark brown with yellow spots and markings as in that species but with an additional outer-marginal row of yellow dashes placed on the nervules and common to both wings. An anteciliary dark line. Under-side uniform yellow; fore-wing with a minute black spot at the end of the cell, otherwise spotless, and with the basal half only of the inner-margin black. Hind-wing with the central discal minute black spots only present. An anteciliary dark line. Cilia of fore-wing brown, of hind-wing yellow, on both surfaces.

♀. Upper-side as ♂ but browner especially over basal areas.

* *Cyclopidès macomo*, Trim., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1862, p. 405.

Under-side : ground-colour rich yellow. Fore-wing : a black spot at end of cell, three minute black dots beyond and an outer-marginal row of linear black streaks placed on the nervules. Inner-margin broadly black with the large yellow spots of the upper-side reproduced. Hind-wing with two discal rows of black spots and an outer-marginal row of linear black markings. A black anteciliary line to both wings.

Expanse ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, ♀ $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Types, Mus. Oxford.

Hab. BRITISH E. AFRICA, Taveta, about 2,500 ft.

The ♂ was captured on April 27th and the ♀ on October 20th by the Rev. K. St. A. Rogers and presented by him to the Museum. Although the ♀ described differs considerably from the ♂ on the under-side and was taken six months later I think there can be no doubt that they are sexes of one species.

The fore-wing of ♂ is narrower than that of *K. macomo*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

[See *Explanation facing the PLATE.*]